

WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1889

The Phenix papers are reported to be figuring up their losses incurred for the reason that no constitutional convention was held. The thousands of dollars that would have been paid them for printing, had the convention been held, now remains snugly ensconced in the pockets of the tax payers.

The Republicans of Mississippi, in convention, have decided to put a state ticket in the field this fall. This is a good policy, if for no other reason than to give the Southern bulldozer an opportunity to advertise himself. A Republican ticket in Mississippi means more Republican votes in other states, where the people believe in voting by ballot instead of by shot-guns.

There has been a crowd of people in Tucson this week from all points in South-eastern Arizona. There has been probably not less than two hundred arrivals during the week ending to-day. Such a gathering as this gives an opportunity to see the class of men now living in this Territory, and their presence in any town would give the lie flat to the many hard things that have been in the past, and are now being published concerning the present population of Arizona. There was a time, when to bring two or three hundred men together in Southern Arizona would have brought many hard characters, but that day is past, and crime is more tolerated here than in other western states. The desperado has been disposed of, and the rustler has moved his abiding place. During the entire week there has not been even a police court drunk to record, and nothing has occurred to cause a ripple of excitement. Our visitors are so sober, industrious and intelligent, and are but a sample of the entire population of Arizona to-day. Some of them may be rough in appearance, but they all may be depended upon to speak for law and order at all times.

ARCHBISHOP Salpointe, although he failed to convince the late constitutional convention that his views on the school question were good, will by no means consider himself a defeated man on the main issue. His strongest argument is yet in reserve. It is the argument of an hominid, and he will use it for all it is worth when the constitution is submitted to the people for ratification. The great power of the Catholic clergy in the Territory is at his bidding, and the question with the Catholic voters will be whether to follow the dictation of the church or to fall in line with their old political leaders, Otero, the Peres, and others of that class, who have agreed to stand by the constitution. There is no room for a great deal of confidence in either direction for it will be a bitter conflict, this approaching fight between the forces of the state and the legions of the church. If the constitution is defeated by the people whose representatives framed it, the cause of statehood will go into a comatose state so nearly resembling death that it will not be revived for many years to come and possibly it will be left for another generation to carry New Mexico into the union.

DAILY N. M. OPTIC.

PATRONIZE home papers, not to the exclusion of outside prints, but in every instance give the preference to the home paper. The local press wants a franchise; it wants to be understood as indispensable to community life; it wants the right recognized of the local press to be sustained and built up. If the community makes the press of a town five times as valuable to-morrow as it is to-day, that community will get five times the benefit from it. The weak-faced, worn, threadbare newspaper of a town does the town harm from the time it leaves the press until the last poor copy is worn out. A town with such a paper ought to sue it for libel. The community, then, owes the local press a franchise. If it won't give it, organize and command it. Educate the people to pay, and pay, for newspaper values; educate them to leave the transient and outside sheets alone. Gather the statistics of the waste of money on the outside sheets and show the people how their earnings are thrown away by neglect of the local press, upon which so much of the vitality and energy and progressive vigor of the country depends.

LOS VEGAS (N. M.) OPTIC.

The Star this morning copies from a Tucson paper the telegram sent from this city sympathizing with T. L. Stiles in his trouble and refusing to believe him guilty until so proven by the court. The Arizona takes pleasure in reproducing the same and ask our readers if it is not pretty good company to be in. Mr. Stiles lived here for years after the failure of Hudson and Co., and had been guilty of the crimes now charged against him it is at least passing strange that he was not then held accountable. If on trial he is proven guilty the crime will be upon his own head, but in the meantime we do not believe in convicting him in the public press before he has had an opportunity of being heard. We believe in fair play for the parties accused of the robbery of Paymaster Wham as we do for T. L. Stiles. The branding iron in the hands of the press can, after conviction or on a miscarriage of justice, be legitimately and effectively used for the public good, but it is neither in keeping with justice or good taste to condemn an indicted man before his case has been heard in court. Judge Barnes when instructing a petit jury during the present session of court, in substance said: "A grand jury is merely an accusing body and an indictment found by that body carries with it no evidence of guilt." These instructions can be studied with profit by those who, for personal reasons seek a convicted felon in a grand jury indictment which "carries with it no evidence of guilt."

SCANDAL MONGERS.

It is often remarked that humanity is degenerating and that people are not so good as they used to be. We do not believe this; on the contrary, we believe that in proportion to intellectual advancement people grow better. But we are free to confess that there is one phase of humanity that is and has been on the downward grade, and that is the disposition to slander and backbite opponents, rivals and neighbors; and to make matters more convincing, they parade in vivid colors the faults of their imaginary enemies. Sland is a retailing with as much gusto as truths. Any thing that detracts from or tarnishes another's reputation is a precious morsel. It is true that the world's history shows that such people never rise high in public esteem, and if ever trusted with responsibilities they are sure to disappoint those who trusted them, and their slanderous tongues wag on, and they pass down to the grave despised, unloved and unknown, except for the mischief and discontent they have made. Such scandal-mongers are friends to those from whom they expect to derive immediate and continued favors, but they will desert a life-time benefactor in his old age, the moment they see the advantage of doing so. We take no pleasure, though forced to know it exists, in dwelling upon this dark side of human nature, but thank God that a large majority of humanity is actuated by correct motives, and would much prefer giving a helping hand to lift up, than to push down their fellow townsmen.

The coming Territorial Fair, which begins at Phenix on the 10th of next month, should not be lost sight of by a single county in the Territory. Every county can utilize this occasion in a way that will result in a lasting benefit, by exhibiting displays of their several products, and making known their varied resources. The material is at hand in Arizona to make an agricultural display that will demonstrate the fact to all who attend the fair, that the soil of our Territory is rich, beyond comparison with any other western state or Territory in the west. To do this it is only necessary for two or three active men in each county to spend a few days in selecting and gathering up the articles to be exhibited. The Arizona to-day distributes a large number of hand bills giving information concerning the fair, and further particulars and premium lists may be had by addressing J. McMillan, Secretary, at Phenix.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

Much has of late been recorded in the eastern press about Arizona, some self-interested parties confining themselves to the "lawless" class, whilst others do vote their energies in deprecating the mining industry of this territory. In regard to the lawless class, we need hardly say, our population can and does compare favorably in morality and good order, with any state in the union, and if there happens to be a few cases of "lawlessness," it is on the part of such slender correspondents alone alluded to.

But when it comes to deprecating one of the richest mining spots in the world, we are justified in saying a few words in contradiction. Such untruths are simply the inspirations of some hair-brained fancies who perhaps came here, hoping to find their fortunes on our streets, and failing therein, vent their spleen on Arizona in the manner described.

That we have not in our mining industries been able to make a better showing than has yet been done, has not been so much the fault of the mines as of other extraneous causes, chief of which has been bad management followed by a lack of means to open them up and outfit them with suitable reduction works. Notwithstanding the good showing of rich ores, our mines have made during the past year, but little outside aid has been extended to them. What little money has been expended has been in the purchase of mines, and thus they remain. What we most need is a little help to open up some of these rich ledges. The amount need not be large, as enough ore could in most cases be taken out, when once tools, supplies and hoisting works were on the ground, to defray current expenses. Without money the miner, however rich his claim, can do nothing, and these men are always willing to give to parties furnishing money to prospect their lodes, a liberal interest therein.

In the more recent immigration only three classes of men have come to Arizona. The laboring man without means, the speculator, interested in securing any sort of property for speculation, and the capitalist or his agent, seeking to buy a mineral ledge for a nominal price. Let now the capitalist or his agent come here, and taking his time look about, and when he sees anything that suits him, act in a spirit of liberality and fairness, and he need not go away without getting properties that will turn out satisfactory in the end. He can extract the ores himself, select his samples and have them tested by our local assayers, of whom we have several who stand at the head of their profession. Not only can parties have their ores well assayed here, but they can obtain small lots to be worked, if they desire it, making all desired tests on the ground. To men who have even a little money and think of embarking in mining, this is, above all other places, the place to come to. There are more lodes in one section of Arizona, showing rich ores on the surface than have ever been found in the whole state of Nevada. Parties coming here need not purchase these properties outright. They can bond them, buy them conditionally, get them, in fact, on almost any terms they choose to propose, having all the time they want to prospect and open them up. We may not succeed in developing every mine into a Comstock. What is even more certain we shall not spend millions upon millions and impoverish multitudes of people in looking for ore. If we do not find here lodes

that will give vast wealth to a few, we shall surely find those that will bring moderate enrichment to many, thereby increasing that stable and well-to-do element that forms the mainstay of every community. A good word from our friends and a little cash from almost any quarter is what we most need just now.

WHATEVER may be the merits of the telegram sent to Attorney-General Miller by the late grand jury this morning, recommending that the Wham robbery case be heard before another Judge than the present incumbent of the bench of the First Judicial district, it is the generally expressed regret by many good republicans, that Marshall Meade was not likewise included therein. It is a common report that before the late general election Marshall Meade openly and repeatedly stated that he would not hold office under a Republican administration, and further, that the man was not a good democrat who would do so. The plea that the exigencies in the Wham Robbery case demanded his retention is not a valid ground upon which to keep him in. Bob Paul or W. H. Griffith has had more experience in handling the criminal element in one week than the present Marshall has had in his life time, but aside from that, with Hon. H. R. Jeffords as United States attorney the interests of the government are safe, we care not so if that marshal be a republican. Meade's time is out and it is a reflection on the Republican party to keep him longer in office. Personally as a gentleman we like him, but politically the republicans have no use for him.

Chinese Wine Making.

Wine making is said to have existed for thousands of years before the introduction of distilling. The process is simple. Glutinous rice, or hwan-ling, is placed over a fire in a large iron pan and softened with warm water. It is made into a thick, solid sort of gruel. This gruel is placed on a table with raised edges to prevent the fluid from running away. Over the top of the gruel, the government is withholding from settlers in Oregon, patents for timber lands, to any great extent on grounds that the land is not yet surveyed. There are some cases held up, pending investigation by special agents, to determine the character of the land. The great objection to the land is that, with the way, it is to prevent violation of the law in regard to the entry of timber lands not only in Oregon, but in the northwest generally.

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The remainder of solid matter is called tan, and is used to feed animals or as a ferment. The method of distilling was introduced in the Yuen dynasty. To the wooden cylinder which holds the millet there are three covers. The outer and upper one contains cold water and keeps the second one cool to condense the spirit. The spirit rises from the softened millet below, which has been under constant manipulation for days, and passes through the first cover to the second. It here becomes condensed and flows down the sides into a triangular trough which receives it and delivers it from a spout. Williams and Morrison's dictionary and Legg's encyclopedia have been introduced to the impression that the Chinese practiced distillation in ancient times. This is an error. The Chinese only know the ordinary process of fermentation—Chinese Recorder.

Belles of Washington.

Of the belles of Gen. George Washington none, perhaps, exceed in interest or are more valuable on account of their associations than the collection now owned by Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia, who inherited them from his father, Col. John Augustine Washington, the last of the family in ownership of Mount Vernon. This gentleman inherited them from Judge Bushrod Washington, and he from George Washington, the eldest, kept at Mount Vernon from the time of Washington till that property passed from the possession of the Washington family to the Ladies' association, are more intimately associated with Washington's home and having been for nearly a century in the possession of his male heirs, are probably more intimately associated with his name than any other collection, and while every article in it is highly interesting there are two pieces of surpassing interest not only to Americans, but also to the people of France.

The first in point of interest is a full length engraving of Louis XVI. presented to Washington by that unfortunate monarch, whose support of the American colonies in their struggle for independence so largely contributed to his own destruction by the impetus given to the French revolution. The engraving is one of its kind, the plate having been destroyed with that intent, to make the present more of a personal compliment, was accompanied by an autograph letter from Louis, which was burned with a number of other papers about the close of the late civil war.

The other relic deserving special notice is a statuette of Necker, the pedestal of which are attached two brass plates. On the upper plate is the inscription "Qui nobis restituit rem," and on the lower, "Presented to George Washington, President of the United States of America, by his most dutiful, most obedient and most humble servant, Estienne, a citizen of the state of Georgia, by act of February 14, 1783, and a citizen of France, 1790."—Washington Cor, New York Herald.

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TELEGRAPH

Boston, September 26.—The Worcester Branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, met last night to elect officers for the year. The American can vote for Mr. Brackett, the Republican candidate for Governor in this campaign, and he true to the principles of the American Association. A number of Cherokees live there now, being the remnants of a band which refused to go to the Indian Territory.

New York, September 27.—A prominent friend of the Union Pacific Railway, Mr. C. J. Smith, who is now in the Salt Lake despatch which stated that the Union Pacific would extend its line to the Pacific Coast, confirmed the report in a general way by saying: "The New Line which is extended to the Utah Central, will be built from either Prisco or Milford. Connection will probably be made with the Atlantic and Pacific at Barstow or Needles."

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The remainder of solid matter is called tan, and is used to feed animals or as a ferment. The method of distilling was introduced in the Yuen dynasty. To the wooden cylinder which holds the millet there are three covers. The outer and upper one contains cold water and keeps the second one cool to condense the spirit. The spirit rises from the softened millet below, which has been under constant manipulation for days, and passes through the first cover to the second. It here becomes condensed and flows down the sides into a triangular trough which receives it and delivers it from a spout. Williams and Morrison's dictionary and Legg's encyclopedia have been introduced to the impression that the Chinese practiced distillation in ancient times. This is an error. The Chinese only know the ordinary process of fermentation—Chinese Recorder.

Belles of Washington.

Of the belles of Gen. George Washington none, perhaps, exceed in interest or are more valuable on account of their associations than the collection now owned by Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia, who inherited them from his father, Col. John Augustine Washington, the last of the family in ownership of Mount Vernon. This gentleman inherited them from Judge Bushrod Washington, and he from George Washington, the eldest, kept at Mount Vernon from the time of Washington till that property passed from the possession of the Washington family to the Ladies' association, are more intimately associated with Washington's home and having been for nearly a century in the possession of his male heirs, are probably more intimately associated with his name than any other collection, and while every article in it is highly interesting there are two pieces of surpassing interest not only to Americans, but also to the people of France.

The first in point of interest is a full length engraving of Louis XVI. presented to Washington by that unfortunate monarch, whose support of the American colonies in their struggle for independence so largely contributed to his own destruction by the impetus given to the French revolution. The engraving is one of its kind, the plate having been destroyed with that intent, to make the present more of a personal compliment, was accompanied by an autograph letter from Louis, which was burned with a number of other papers about the close of the late civil war.

The other relic deserving special notice is a statuette of Necker, the pedestal of which are attached two brass plates. On the upper plate is the inscription "Qui nobis restituit rem," and on the lower, "Presented to George Washington, President of the United States of America, by his most dutiful, most obedient and most humble servant, Estienne, a citizen of the state of Georgia, by act of February 14, 1783, and a citizen of France, 1790."—Washington Cor, New York Herald.

A Necktie of Human Fingers.

A curious and interesting relic of Indian barbarism was received at the Worcester branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, last night. It consisted of a necktie of human fingers. Originally there were eleven fingers strung together after the manner of neckties of bears' claws, but three of them had been lost. This ghastly adornment was captured in an attack on the northern Cherokees in 1876, and each finger represented a life taken by the warrior, the medicine man of the tribe. The fingers had been preserved by opening the skin, removing the bones, scraping away all the tissues and fatty matter, replacing the bones, and subjecting the skin to some tanning process. The necktie was sent to West Point by Capt. Bourke, who is now engaged in preparing some historical notes on the Indians. It was brought from West Point here in order that it might be reproduced in paper in the Smithsonian Institution.—Washington Cor, New York Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—Best & Belch, 3 50; Crocker, 6 50; Chollar, 6 50; Con. Va., 6 50; Confluence, 7 50; Gould & C., 2 05; Hale & Nor., 3 30; Lovelock, 3 30; Peer, 3 30; Peers, 3 30; Potosi, 1 45; Ophir, 4 40; Savage, 2 30; Sierra Nev., 2 85; Union Con., 3 35; Yellow Jacket, 3 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—F. L. Lauer, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment for robbing a bank of \$30,000 in money and notes, and Johnson, who has not yet had a trial, escaped from jail last night by sawing the bars.

BERLIN, September 26.—To-night Count Herbert Bismarck gave a dinner to Minister Pilsch, which was attended by the principal attaches of the foreign diplomats.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—In a few days Secretary Proctor will send a board of army officers with the committee of the right association, to conclude the purchase of a tract of land in Western North Carolina, upon which Georgia and his Indians, now in Alabama and Mississippi, are to be placed. The tract is near the Tennessee line from which it is separated by the Great Smoky Mountains. A number of Cherokees live there now, being the remnants of a band which refused to go to the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The president received many callers to-day, including members of the cabinet, German technicians, and General Campbell of Kansas, who is spoken of for pension commissioner. Cabinet meetings will be resumed next week.

ATLANTA, Sept. 28.—Gov. Martin is critically ill of typhoid fever.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 28.—The accident reported here is simply a freight train collision. Six cars wrecked.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 28.—The strikers last evening resolved to exclude all Socialists from the movement. The strike will be conducted in an orderly manner. Cheers were given for the house of Orange.

CHICAGO, September 27.—I. N. Morgan, secretary of the Polish National Alliance, reported to-night as having absconded with \$80,000 of the company's funds. He was also secretary of two Polish building associations, and it is feared their funds are also lost.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The U. S. Senator-elect from New York, Mr. William D. Foulke, is expected to arrive here to-day. He is a member of the Republican party.

CANAGUAHUA, N. Y., September 28.—The killed in the wreck at Palatine bridge are: Rev. Preston Deane, Dayton; Saddle Creek, West Point, New York; William H. Manning, Marquette, Mich.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The president appointed Jacob M. Cope, postmaster at Phenix, Ariz. Vice William A